

1935



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1935

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN THOMAS JENKINS, J.P.).

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MISS GOODGER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. T. H. JACKSON.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. H. KIRK.

COUNCILLOR H. S. LANCE.

COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

23rd May, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, MISS GOODGER, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1935.

As this is not a survey report the main features are given in more or less summary form.

One of the chief events of the year in the Health Department was the opening of the new Infant Welfare Centre and Orthopædic Clinic in Cross Street. This much needed improvement will form a valuable asset in guarding and developing the young life of the Borough for many years to come.

The Vital Statistics, while not quite so good as last year, are fairly satisfactory on the whole. There was a remarkable reduction in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified which was easily the lowest number on record.

Cancer claimed a much larger number of victims than in the previous year. In this connection it is well to emphasise the methods of treatment available for patients in the Borough and to utter a plea for sufferers to apply for treatment at the earliest possible moment.

I have to acknowledge the loyal assistance and co-operation received from all members of my Staff during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4,222
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	49,485
Population estimated to mid-year 1935		...		...	48,000
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1931 (Census)		...		...	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,686
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1935)			...	...	£292,541
Sum represented by penny rate (1st Oct., 1935)		...	...	...	£1,140

Population. The population of the Borough, estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year is 48,000, being a decrease of 445 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1935.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			1935.	1934.
Live Births (total)	...	351	307	658 ... 697
„ „ Legitimate	339	289	628 ...	676
„ „ Illegitimate	12	18	30 ...	21
Birth Rate	...	...	...	13.7 ... 14.4

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
				1935.	1934.
Still-births	...	...	23	12	35
„	Rate per 1,000 of total births (live and still)	...	...	51	27
Deaths	...	...	349	263	612
Death-rate	...	...	...	12.8	...
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)			4.6	...	3.01
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of					
Pregnancy and Childbirth from Sepsis				2	1
„ other causes			...	3	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	62	...
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	62	...
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	67	...
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	0	...	2	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	1	...	1	
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	27	...	23	
Death-rate from ditto	...	0.56	...	0.47	
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	5	...	7		
Death-rate from ditto	0.10	...	0.14		
Number of Deaths from Cancer	...	80	...	65	
Death-rate from Cancer	...	1.7	...	1.34	
Zymotic Death-Rate	...	0.10	...	0.19	
Number of Marriages	...	519	...	538	
Marriage Rate	...	21.6	...	22.2	

Vital Statistics. The total live births registered during the year was 658, males 351 and females 307. This shows a decrease of 39 births when compared with the previous year. The birth rate was 13.7, whilst the figure for England and Wales was 14.7 per 1,000 of the population. With the almost yearly reduction in the number of births the time cannot be far distant when the number of deaths will balance the number of births and the natural increase of the population will be gone.

The crude death rate of 12.8 is higher than the previous year which was 11.6. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The Registrar General has issued comparability factors by which the crude death rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable with other parts of the Country. This figure 0.98, is the same as last year, and when applied to the crude death rate of this Borough, gives a net death rate of 12.5.

Heart Disease was the greatest cause of death, being responsible for 128 deaths compared with 132 the previous year. Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 40 deaths and other circulatory diseases 17 deaths, so that diseases of the circulation caused in all 185 deaths, or 30 per cent. of the total deaths compared with 33 per cent. the previous year.

Diseases of the Lungs and respiratory system (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 9 per cent. of the total deaths compared with 10 per cent. for 1934.

Cancer was the cause of 80 deaths, an increase of 15 deaths on the previous year. The cancer death rate was 1.7.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 32 (pulmonary 27 and non-pulmonary 5). Last year the figure was 30.

Five maternal deaths were recorded during the year which gives a maternal mortality rate of 7.2 per 1,000 births (live and still). The rate in England and Wales was 4.10. The figure for the Borough is a very unsatisfactory one but in a small area it is a fairer test to take the average for several years. Last year the rate was 1.4.

The infant mortality rate of 62 per 1,000 births is rather higher than last year. The rate for England and Wales was 57 and the average for all the County Boroughs 62.

Motor accidents were the cause of 10 deaths in the Borough during the year, 2 being of Borough residents. Some of the accidents occurred outside the area of the Borough.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, &c. :*

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

WM. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Hy. (commenced 4th February, 1935).

Assistant Ditto :

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G. (commenced 1st June, 1935).

Veterinary Surgeon :

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst :

H. T. LEA, M.Sc., F.I.C. (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

G. M. LAWTON, Cert. of San. Inspectors Joint Board ; Cert. Inspection of Meat (left Nov. 1935).

H. G. EASTER, Cert. of San. Inspectors Joint Board.

J. H. WILLIS (commenced 1st April, 1935).

Clerks :

G. M. UPTON.

G. B. STOKES.

J. N. JENKINSON.

Miss F. C. SADLER (part time).

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :
Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss E. HOWSON, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time) (left 6th July, 1935).

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
(commenced 1st June, 1936).

Ante-Natal Clinic :

J. M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
(commenced 1st June, 1936).

Ophthalmologist for pre-school Children :

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (part time).

*Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and for
Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :*

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (part time).

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss J. W. H. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (part time).

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

E. H. BRINDLE, M.D.Edin. (part time).

Orthopædic Clinic :

J. H. MOIR, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Cert. Ch. Soc. of Massage and Medical
Gymnastics and M.E., Masseuse (part time).

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :

E. C. SALT, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

J. B. STANLEY, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).

Vaccination Officer :

J. L. KIND (part time).

Home Teacher for the Blind :

MISS S. A. O. BEDDOW, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. (part time) (left Sept., 1935).

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Ambulance facilities or Public and Voluntary Hospitals.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief.

Nursing in the home was extended to include cases of Pneumonia and Laboratory facilities and hospital treatment were likewise extended to this disease.

Considerable progress was made during the year towards the provision of institutional accommodation for the care of mental defectives. One County and several County Boroughs in the Midlands area are negotiating with a view to the erection of a joint Institution.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

A new Infant Welfare Centre was opened in Cross Street during the year. Here an additional ante-natal clinic has been arranged making two ante-natal clinics per week in place of one formerly. Two Clinics per week for the treatment of debilitated children by means of Ultra-Violet Light were also inaugurated. Otherwise, the Midwifery and Maternity services remain the same.

Orthopædic Treatment. A new Orthopædie Clinic has been provided in the new Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street. This Clinic is equipped with adequate apparatus for dealing with crippling defects.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The erection of a new Tuberculosis Dispensary was commenced towards the end of the year on a site adjoining the new Infant Welfare Centre.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. There were no changes recorded during the year in the number of maternity and nursing homes on the register, the number being one for general cases and two for maternity cases.

Children Act, 1908. The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Anthority under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, remain the same as previously described. At the end of 1935 there were 17 children " Taken for reward " on the register.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbosolvent action.

The water supply has been analysed on four occasions during the year, the following being the average result of the analyses in parts per 100,000 :—

Total solids	...	...	...	60
Free ammonia	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	.005
Chlorine	...	...	...	3.0

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F.02

Bacillus Coli *absent in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.*

The number of houses still supplied by shallow wells in the Borough is now 16.

No samples were analysed from wells in the Borough during the year.

Closet Accommodation. With the exception of 93 pail closets mostly situated in awkward places, the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is complete. No conversions were effected during the year.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. P. J. Borley, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1936.

BOND END,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

May 2nd, 1936.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1935-1936 (1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of work done during the period as shown above.

The total number of workmen employed (on the regular list) in both branches of the Department is 33, the same as the previous year. Temporary men have been employed occasionally owing to illness of regular workmen.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

Ten old workmen are on the allowance list, an increase of two on the previous year, viz. :—

- J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.
- C. Warren receives 13/- per week.
- H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.
- W. Paskin receives 20/- per week.
- H. Seabridge receives 11/- per week.
- J. Coldicott receives 5/- per week.
- A. Birkenhead receives 7/- per week.
- W. Bull receives 17/6 per week.
- J. Broadhurst receives 17/6 per week.
- A. Dyche receives 20/- per week.

The total number of workmen employed in the Refuse Removal Dept. is 22, the same as the previous year.

Sick pay amounts to £14 16s. 3d., against £8 18s. 9d. in the previous year, an increase of £5 17s. 6d.

Payment of compensation pay now rests with an Insurance Company as all the workmen at the Refuse Removal Dept. are insured.

We have now five Freighters fully employed on the work of collecting refuse from approximately 12,750 houses. Every house in the Borough is collected from at least once per week.

The amount of refuse collected by the Freighters (which has all been passed over the weighbridge) is 11,694 tons, against 11,021 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. the previous year, an increase of 672 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs., this being due to the cold and wet weather of the past year, and additional houses erected.

The amount of night soil collected is 1,500 tons.

The amount of trade refuse received at the Destructor is approximately 2,000 tons, making a grand total of 15,194 tons.

Two dry ash pits have been converted to ash pans, leaving 9 ash pits still to be converted, as against 11 the previous year.

No sanitary pans have been converted into W.C.'s this year, thus it still leaves 93 to be dealt with.

One combined privy and ash pit is still in use the same as last year

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed is 11.

The allowances to old workmen are :—

F. Holmes receives 35/- weekly.

S. Fletcher receives 26/3 weekly.

W. Quinton receives 5/- weekly.

C. Harrison receives 17/6 weekly.

Sick pay amounts to £3 13s. 9d., compared with £2 18s. 9d. the previous year, an increase of 15s.

Payment of compensation now rests with an Insurance Company, as all workmen now employed at the Destructor are insured.

Old tins are dealt with by pressing them into a solid block on a baling press.

The waste paper is now baled, and is disposed of for repulping.

The total amount of Clinker moved from the Destructor Works was 7,145 tons, an increase of 200 tons.

Your Destructor Works are, in my opinion, obsolete. I have already reported to you on this matter, and I understand it is your intention to accept my report and install a modern salvage plant. This, I am sure, will effect a considerable saving.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great help from time to time, also I desire to pay a tribute to the efficient way in which the workmen of these Departments have assisted me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

Manager.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

May, 1936.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

I have to record changes in the staff. In March, 1935, the Clerk, Mr. J. H. Willis, was appointed Junior Inspector to cope with the additional work entailed by the passing of the Shops Act, 1934, and Mr. J. N. Jenkinson was appointed Clerk. In November, 1935, Mr. G. M. Lawton, an Assistant Inspector, obtained a post under the Corporation of Sutton in Ashfield, and the Clerk, Mr. J. N. Jenkinson, was appointed Junior Inspector, Mr. G. B. Stokes being appointed to the position of Clerk in this Department.

The number of complaints received during the year was 534, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 453 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 1,822, and, in addition, 250 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied, the total number of inspections of all classes being 24,895.

I have again to refer to the difficulty experienced in getting the necessary work to remedy nuisances put in hand; and also in some cases when orders are given to the builders some time elapses before the work is actually put in hand and completed.

It was not found necessary to institute proceedings in any case for failing to comply with the requirements of Notices, but in several instances proceedings were authorised by the Committee but after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk the necessary work was put in hand and completed without a summons being issued.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated		
W.C.'s and urinals	403	323
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	405	312
Houses damp, defective or dirty ...	848	709
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	148	184
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	187	121
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	5	6
Accumulations of manure, etc. ...	29	31
Miscellaneous nuisances	87	116
	2,132	1,822

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	34	43
Common Lodging Houses ...	59	59
Slaughterhouses ...	96	97
Bakehouses ...	31	18
Workshops ...	32	21
Meat Regulations ...	12	11
Shops ...	16	12
	280	250

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary	...	742	Statutory	...	78
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SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	842
To Slaughterhouses	4,383
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	138
To Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	148
To Properties under notice	...	...	...	...	4,389
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	...	...	...	2,390
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	516
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	789
To Premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	289
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide	...	...	...	...	436
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	281
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression	...	...	...	...	1,903
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	...	...	...	...	3,682
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	...	...	...	...	313
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	167
Visits to Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	626
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	...	...	...	...	191
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	67
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	...	...	...	...	517
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	473
Visits <i>re</i> Housing	...	...	...	...	1,802
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	385
Visits <i>re</i> Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	117
Visits <i>re</i> Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	51
					24,895

In connection with the control of infectious disease, in every case where a library book is found in the house the book is brought to the Town Hall and disinfected before being returned to the Library, and during the year 84 books were disinfected.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 4,383 visits to slaughterhouses and 516 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year, 57 notices of intention to slaughter were received, in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. In many of the cases they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, many of which were killed at slaughterhouses, and in every instance the carcasses were inspected after slaughter.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. The number of boats inspected during the year was 13, and no contraventions were discovered in any of the boats. Frequent inspections are made at Dallow Lock and Horninglow Wharf, but it is only occasionally that boats are met with.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934. The Shops Act, 1934, which came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, placed further important duties upon Local Authorities. During the year 1935, all the shops in the Borough were visited, when it was found that there were 296 shops where assistants are employed, and in these cases the particulars relating to the shops, as regards the fixing of notices, as well as the facilities provided to comply with the requirements of the Act regarding sanitary and other arrangements, were noted and recorded.

There are also 762 shops where no assistants are employed and these were also visited, and the particulars entered in the General Register.

From the above it will be seen that there are 1,058 shops in the Registers which gives approximately one shop to every 45 persons in the Borough.

In 7 cases the sanitary accommodation was insufficient or insanitary; in 3 cases reasonable temperature was not provided; and in two cases there was want of proper facilities for washing, and as a result of action taken by this department, the necessary facilities were provided in all these cases.

The total number of visits to shops during the year was 3,682.

Smoke Abatement. During the year, certain definite work of a useful character was accomplished, 67 observations being taken and nine letters sent.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance being received practically every week throughout the year. The total number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of rat destruction was 1,214, 163 additional premises being dealt with, and about 8,500 poison baits were laid.

The National Rat Week, 4th—9th November, is regarded by the Government as a suitable time to institute special measures for the destruction of rats, this being about the time when the rats come from the allotments and meadows into the towns to endeavour to find suitable shelter where they may breed unmolested during the winter months.

In Burton upon Trent special attention was devoted to the work during this particular week, although, as previously stated, the work is done more or less throughout the year.

During the year, three letters were sent to the owners of certain premises requiring steps to be taken for the destruction of rats.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 167 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, there being accommodation for 130 adults and 7 children; 148 inspections were made, and 59 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Van Dwellings. The inspection of this class of habitation continues to receive attention, the chief place where vans encamp being on the ground at the rear of the Lodging House in Branstone

Road. Frequent inspections have been made, and for the most part the premises were satisfactory, notices being given from time to time—all mainly contraventions of the laws of cleanliness. The number of visits during the year amounted to 626.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain workrooms where rag flock is used or sold, and a warranty is usually obtained with all consignments of flock purchased.

Merchandise Marks Act. 385 visits have been made during the past year in order to see that the requisite marking was carried out under this Act. Imported food-stuffs of the following kinds must by law be marked to show either the country of origin, or whether Empire or Foreign produce: fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, malt products, butter, honey, etc.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. During the year 1935, 138 samples were obtained for analysis, as follows:—

Milk 75, Butter 29, Cream 4, Dried Fruit 4, Vinegar 5, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 3, Jam 6, Coffee 4, and Sausage 8.

Five samples of Milk were, on analysis, found to be deficient in fat and reports were submitted to the Health Committee setting forth the circumstances and in each case, after consideration, a letter of warning was sent to the vendors.

Three samples of butter, purchased informally, were found to contain more moisture than the maximum of 16% allowed by the Act, but formal samples purchased subsequently were, on analysis, found to be genuine.

Three samples of sausage were purchased informally, and were, on analysis, found to contain preservative, the amount being less

than the limit permissible by Law, though no notice of the presence of such was displayed in the shop or on the wrapper. A warning was given to the vendors and the omission was rectified.

Housing. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1935, for defects, amounted to 1,307. Of this number, 1,274 were inspected as a result of complaints or investigation after cases of Infectious Disease. The remaining 33 houses were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The defects discovered in these 33 houses were recorded in the register, and the number of defects remedied are shown in the following summary :—

(a) Defective drains, eave and downspoutings and roofs ...	105
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation, and want of proper washing accommodation	354
(c) Defective W.C.'s., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse	147
(d) General want of repair	566
	<hr/>
	1,172
	<hr/>

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. During the year, three informal samples of Fertilizer were obtained, one of which was unsatisfactory but a formal sample taken subsequently from the same vendor was found to be genuine.

Another formal sample of Fertilizer was obtained which was found to be deficient in one constituent.

The circumstances were reported to your Committee and, after consideration, a warning was given to the manufacturer of the article.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The duties imposed by the passing of this Act have received attention during the year.

The Act also requires the licensing of persons to stun or slaughter animals under the Act, and the existing licences issued to butchers were all renewed also new licences to the number of 7, the total number of licences in force to slaughter or stun animals being 84.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borongh for the past 16 years from this disease was continued during 1935, there being 12 suspected cases, only two of which were confirmed.

(b) SUPERVISION OF SALEYARD.

During the year, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulations of Movement) Order. In every case where swine were being moved to adjoining local authorities, copies of such licences were sent to the local authorities concerned. In the case of swine licensed to premises in the Borough, inspection was made in order to see that the isolation required by the licence was maintained, the number of licences, including copies issued during the year being about 2,500.

A few cases of contravention of a minor character were discovered, warnings being given in every case.

In addition, inspection of the stock exposed for sale is made, particular attention being paid to store cattle, in order to see whether any could be regarded as suspected under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. In a very few cases cattle were noted which might be regarded as suspicious, but in no case was it necessary to take action under the Order.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of twelve animals, two of which were found to be giving tubercular milk, six were notified by the owners, and four were

found by the Veterinary Inspector as a result of his inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order. In eight cases the disease was localised, and in four cases advanced, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(d) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

This Order, which deals with the Transit of animals to the Saleyard, has been administered during the year. In one or two cases minor contraventions against the Order were discovered and warnings were given to the persons concerned.

(e) GENERAL.

The railway cattle dock at Burton, which is a centre for the feeding and watering of animals in course of transit, also for the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, has been inspected weekly.

The total number of pigs received in Burton by rail during the year 1935 amounted to over 37,000, and the Railway Companies are to be congratulated on the low percentage of casualties.

I am glad to again record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies and their officials in all matters relating to the transit of animals.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

There are 92 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 149,505 gallons, and 11 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 13 tons, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ewt., and 436 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The report submitted gives some idea of the variety and importance of the work which now devolves upon the Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year under review, no less than 237 persons visited the Town Hall and had interviews with the Chief Inspector, and,

in addition, over 500 interviews took place between Inspectors and owners, agents, or builders, and it must be admitted that this particular part of an Inspector's work takes up a great deal of time.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the above-mentioned Acts.*

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 134. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 32.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

24 lists comprising 276 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 191.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	140
By the Local Authority			...		8
By other Local Authorities			...		0
By other bodies or persons			...		132

Housing Schemes. During the year 1935, 8 houses were completed in Harper Avenue and Harper Avenue West.

Unfit Houses. During the year, two habitations were represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation, viz.,

Old Railway Coach, Anglesey Road, and
Caravan, situate in South Oak Street.

Demolition orders were made in both cases. The caravan in South Oak Street was removed out of the Borough, and in the case of the Railway Coach in Anglesey Road the demolition has not so far taken place.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1307
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...							9370
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	...		33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...							203
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...		2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...		1226

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 677

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 123

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 69

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	5
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.						
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...					
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	0

Demolition. The following houses were demolished during the year :—

52, 53, and 54, Hill Street.

2, Little Burton East.

45, New Street.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

Overcrowding Survey. Under the Housing Act, 1935, a survey of all working-class houses in the Borough had to be made with a view to discovering cases of overcrowding.

In order to carry out this work, four temporary enumerators were appointed and the work was begun towards the end of the year, but was not completed until the beginning of 1936. The information obtained by the enumerators included the names of tenants and sub-tenants, the number of habitable rooms, the number of persons normally sleeping therein, specifying those over 10 years of age and those under 10 years of age. Persons over 10 years of age are counted as one and those under 10 years of age as a half. The equivalent number of persons sleeping in the dwelling-house is thus obtained and the permitted number of persons having regard to the number of rooms is also obtained.

Where the house appeared to be overcrowded, all the rooms had to be measured in order to fix the definite permitted number under the Act and to decide whether actual overcrowing existed or not.

The total number of houses visited was 10,689, and the number overcrowded was found to be 147, which is equal to 1.38%.

The survey also revealed 53 empty houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year, 76 samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, 72 of these being bulk samples and four from individual cows referred by the Veterinary Inspector following his regular half-yearly inspection.

Seven samples were reported positive, or 9.21 per cent.

Of these positive samples, two were from individual cows, both of which were slaughtered. Two further samples were from the same farm, and a cow was found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and was slaughtered. In a further case in the Borough, a tuberculous cow was also found, and was slaughtered. In the remaining case in the Borough the bulk sample was obtained from the mixed milk from four small farms, and samples were taken from individual cows, all of which were reported negative. It was afterwards found that a cow was sold to a butcher from one of these farms after the bulk sample was obtained, and, when slaughtered, this cow was found to be tuberculous. In the case of the positive sample from the farm outside the Borough, the investigations were not concluded until the Spring of 1936, but eventually a cow was found which, when slaughtered, was found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Six notifications under this Order were received from owners during the year, and in each case an animal was slaughtered and found to be tuberculous.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of persons registered :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	28
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	167
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc.	8
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
	203
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

It is gratifying to report that the practice of selling milk in bottles is becoming more common. In addition to Grade A and Pasteurised Milk, sterilised milk and also ordinary milk is sold in this way, and there are now in the town about 112 premises where milk can be purchased in bottles.

Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows. The regular veterinary inspection of all milch cows in the Borough was again carried out at six monthly intervals, 31 farms being visited and 487 cows inspected twice during the year. Four cows were condemned under the Tuberculosis Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. At the time of writing this report there are 35 licences in force authorising the sale of Grade A and Pasteurised Milk in the Borough, as follows :—

Producer-retailers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurisers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences (Sale from Shops)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Supplementary Licences (Farms outside Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grade A Bottling Licence	...	...	...	...	...	1

In connection with the issue of Grade A Licences, attention might be called to the Accredited Milk Scheme under the Milk Marketing Board whereby producers get a bonus of one penny for every gallon of milk of Grade A Standard produced.

Thirteen farmers in the Borough have taken advantage of the scheme and are duly licenced.

At twelve of these farms a considerable amount of work has been carried out in order to comply with the requirements of the licences.

Three new sheds were provided and at sixteen existing sheds the floors were re-laid and additional light and ventilation provided, and in other cases the paving round the sheds was improved.

At six of the farms, efficient sterilising plant has been installed, and a total of six new dairies have been provided in addition.

Samples obtained for Examination for Bacterial Count. During the year, 55 samples of graded milk were obtained, and 12 of these were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination for Bacterial Count, the remaining 43 samples were examined in the Laboratory at the Town Hall under the new arrangements made following the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer.

Forty-seven of the samples examined complied with the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, whilst eight samples of Grade A Milk were outside the standard prescribed, but subsequent samples from the same farms were found to be satisfactory.

Inspection of Dairies. 842 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 34 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. During the year 1935, three changes of occupation of Slaughterhouses took place. In addition, the use and occupation of one slaughterhouse was discontinued during the year.

The number of Slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows:—

Registered	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total	...	...	...	...	...	29

The inspection of meat continues to receive the attention such an important subject deserves, a large amount of time being devoted to this particular work.

The number of visits of inspection to Slaughterhouses during the year was 4,383, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 56 tons, 18 cwts., 1 qr., 1 lb. Of this large total, more than 12 tons, is accounted for by the condemnation of casualty animals, *i.e.*, animals which are sent to certain Slaughterhouses in the town owing to accidents, illness, etc., and where emergency slaughter has to be resorted to.

Bakehouses. There are now 20 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 8 being workshops and 12 factories. All have been inspected, when 31 contraventions were recorded, but 18 of these were remedied on receipt of a notice from the Inspector. The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 138. There are no underground bakehouses in the Town.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1935 is shown in the following table:—

Infectious Diseases, 1935.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	110	104	5
Scarlet Fever	182	161	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	3	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	0
Pneumonia	56	0	30
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	12	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0

Diphtheria. The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 110, almost double the number in the preceding year. There were five deaths.

The swabbing of all school children who were contacts in the home of a Diphtheria case was continued during the year. The number of children thus examined was 91, and 7 (8 per cent.) were found to be "carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose. All the "carriers" were removed to hospital.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. A scheme of immunisation against Diphtheria commenced in 1934 was continued throughout the year 1935.

During the year, 112 individuals were either immunised or were undergoing the process.

Schick and Dick Tests. Schick tests are used in some of the cases undergoing immunisation, particularly at the end of the process. Schick and Dick Tests are both used at the Isolation Hospital for the nursing staff.

Undulant Fever. No case of Undulant Fever came under the notice of the Health Department during the year.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was six, viz., Diphtheria 5, Diarrhoea 1.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	171
Chickenpox	...	...	...	346
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	64
Mumps	...	...	...	16

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	...	...	58 (Including 20 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	...	168	(Including 76 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	...	...	8 (Including 2 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	...	316	(including 61 to children under 5 years of age)

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 66 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Pneumonia, and Undulant Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 1,898, as compared with 1,148 in 1934.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results.		Results Negative.	Total.
	Positive.	Negative.		
Diphtheria	374	1207
Enteric Fever	0	2
Tuberculosis	94	197
Others	—	24

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 56 cases of Pneumonia notified.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Patients.	In Hospital January 1st, 1935	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1935
Scarlet Fever ...	15	†176	149	0	42
Diphtheria ...	23	*161	166	6	12
Do. "Carriers"	0	7	7	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	1	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	3	1	0	2
Tonsillitis	0	4	4	0	0
Others ...	0	5	2	1	2
Totals ...	38	357	330	7	58

†Includes 10 from Tutbury Rural District, and 5 from Uttoxeter.

*Includes 5 from Tutbury Rural District, and 52 from Uttoxeter.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 149 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 37 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 30 days.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. There was one "return" case of Scarlet Fever during the year, a case from Tutbury Rural District.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. All the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment in five cases being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.				Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.				
	Notified.	Treated.		At Home.								
		In Hospital.										
	8	8	0	7	0	0	1					

In addition to above, three other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but, when visited, practically no signs of disease were found.

The 8 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 7.

Moderate, 0.

Severe, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

The number of notifications of Tuberculosis received was remarkably low, a record being established in this respect in both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary groups. Of pulmonary cases, 22 notifications were received, the previous lowest number being 37 in 1929, while in the non-pulmonary group 13 notifications were received, the previous lowest number being 19 in 1929.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1935 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	0
20	4	0	1	3	4	2	0	0
25	4	4	1	0	3	2	4	0
35	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0
45	0	2	0	0	3	4	0	0
55	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
65 & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	14	8	8	5	18	9	5	0

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1935 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
189	61	48	109	42	38	80

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. One case where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 32, as compared with one in eight the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1935.

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL ONE.

PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY BODIES ... NIL.

Additional Returns. It has been decided not to publish the additional Tuberculosis Tables C. D. E. F. G. and Form T. 145 (a) which have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Health. These Returns are filed in the Health Office and may be seen by anyone interested.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 29.

In addition to the above, three cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.

One case of Tuberculosis of the Hip Joint, admitted in 1934 to the Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital, was discharged during the year, and one case re-admitted to Bretby Hall during 1933 was discharged.

One case admitted to Bretby Hall during 1933 and two cases admitted to Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital in 1933 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

X-Ray Apparatus. During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made was as follows :—

Chest Films	...	...	...	...	152
Chest Screening	...	...	...	...	195
Bone Films	...	...	...	...	23
Other Films	...	...	...	...	13

Treatment. Treatment by means of injections of gold preparations was also given in six selected cases.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	...	...	...	1
Number of refills	...	...	...	149

Tuberculosis Dispensary. During the year it became necessary to vacate the premises in Union Street used as a Tuberculosis Dispensary. Arrangements were made to provide a new building for a Dispensary on vacant land behind the new Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street. Until the new building was ready, some vacant premises in Belvoir Road, adjoining Belvedere House, was used temporarily, by favour of the Public Assistance Committee, as a Dispensary from the end of September, 1935, until the 31st March, 1936.

The days and hours of opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary remained the same as in previous years, viz., Tuesdays 4.30 to 6 p.m. and Fridays 3 to 5 p.m.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1935 (excluding contacts) was 99. Included in that number are 66 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 147, of which 138 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 489, which gives an average per session of 5·0.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 117, and the total number of visits 313.

In addition, 92 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Six patients have been lent shelters to continue their treatment at home, and one patient was also lent bed and bedding so that he could have a separate room.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1935.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under the above section during the year 1935.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays is given at the Sanatorium by means of Tungsten (and Carbon) Arc Lamp in suitable cases of Tuberculosis.

The following cases were treated with improvement as a rule :—

Lupus	...	...	...	...	5 cases.
Enlarged Glands				...	15 cases.
Tuberculosis of Abdomen				...	7 cases.
Others	...	...	...	...	1 case.
					—
			Total	...	28 cases.
					—

The total number of treatments given during the year was 849.

An account of further Light treatment given to infants will be found under Maternity and Child Welfare.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1935 :—

		Number of new cases.	Total number of attendances.
Health	...	2	122
Maternity & Child Welfare		16	115
Education	...	52	2,881

Hospital Treatment. Three cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine previously referred to were admitted to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. Three children of school age, three under school age and one over school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme for other defects.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	34	22	801	138
Soft Chancre	1	0	2	0
Gonorrhœa	66	18	582	116
Other Diseases	8	10	45	0
Totals	109	50	1430	254

In addition to those given in the Table there were 608 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1934 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 95 males and 38 females, the total number of attendances being 1472 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 635 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire and from Leicester, and also include 26 patients suffering from Syphilis, 42 from Gonorrhœa and 2 from conditions other than venereal who attended the Clinic in 1934 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1935.

There were, therefore, 89 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1935, including 4 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 39 from Burton, 38 from South Derbyshire, 6 from Staffordshire, and 6 from Leicester, compared with 93 cases in 1934, of which 48 were Borough cases.

Of the 2,038 attendances at the Clinic (including 608 for intermediate treatment), 1,076 were made by Burton patients, 755 by South Derbyshire patients, 149 by Staffordshire patients, and 58, by Leicester patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 726.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	68	109	1
Private Medical Practitioners	181	32	5
Total	249	141	6

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	...	...	448
To Medical Practitioners	...		53
			501

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public urinals twice during the year.

CANCER.

It was recorded in the statistical part of this Report that Cancer was the cause of 80 deaths (45 males and 35 females) during the year. This is an increase of 15 deaths from this cause as compared with the previous year, but it is not the highest number recorded. Cancer cases are treated at the General Infirmary and also at Belvedere House. A subscription is made annually to the General Infirmary whereby facilities are afforded for treatment not available at Belvedere House, and the Burton General Infirmary have an arrangement with the Birmingham General Hospital for the radiological and radium treatment of Cancer cases.

It should be made clear to the public generally that many cures of cancer are now effected by these modern methods of treatment, and that the earlier treatment is begun the better the chance of cure. It cannot, therefore, be too urgently impressed upon the members of the public that whenever there is any reason to suspect that Cancer might be present, medical advice be sought immediately with a view to getting adequate treatment as soon as possible.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 80 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

	0—16.	<i>Ages.</i> 16—60	<i>Over 60 years.</i>
Males	2	16	16
Females	2	12	32

Grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons according to the needs of the case.

Miss Beddow, Home Teacher of the Blind, resigned her position during the year, and for some months at the end of the year this post was vacant.

Approved Blind Home Workers. Under the Blind Home workers' scheme, six blind persons are employed, as follows:—

Piano Tuners ... 2	Brush Maker ... 1	Boot Repairer ... 1
Tea Agent ... 1	Basket Maker ... 1	

During the winter a large number of socials were arranged by the Home Visitor (Mr. Isaac Smith), and in the summer he also arranged country outings, which were very much appreciated by the blind.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives. The duties of the supervision and inspection of midwives are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1935, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 18. Subsequently, three other Midwives gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

During the year the attention of a midwife had to be called to the fact that a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorium had been notified after the 10th day, and, after the removal of the baby to another district, and of the same midwife that she was still in attendance on a case notified as Puerperal Fever by the Doctor in charge of the case. Attendance on this case had to be given up and proper disinfection carried out.

Compensation to Midwives. It was agreed during the year to pay compensation of ten shillings per case to any midwife where a patient had to be sent to Hospital on advice received at the Ante Natal Clinic or with the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

Lectures to Midwives.—During the year, two lectures were given to Midwives—one by Dr. I. Taylor, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, on "Ante Natal Care," and one by Miss Culverhouse on the "Midwives Institute."

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	231
Still births	...	...	...	11
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	27

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £82 for the year, and £62 was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. Under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934, two cases were referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist for advice.

Infant Welfare Centre. One of the chief events of the year, so far as the Health Services of the Borough are concerned, was the opening of the new Infant Welfare Centre and Orthopaedic Clinic in Cross Street on the 3rd July, 1935. The premises are centrally situated, are spacious and well equipped, and should serve their purpose for a considerable number of years.

In connection with the official opening of the new Infant Welfare Centre by Mrs. Roger Green, the travelling exhibition of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare was shown on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September, 1935.

A special exhibit in the form of a model reception room for a nursery school was also shown in the Toddlers' Room. This Exhibit was planned and laid out by Burton Teachers, and had previously been shown at the Refresher Course for Teachers at the Girls' High School, and later at the International Education Congress at Oxford.

The whole exhibition was a source of great interest to the public, who attended daily in large numbers.

Special demonstrations were given to 270 girls attending the Central and Senior Schools.

Lectures were given and films shown in the evenings, and these were so popular that two shows had to be given on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and even then a considerable number had to be turned away owing to lack of accommodation.

The Exhibition was also attended by most of the Midwives in the town, and Nurses from the Institution and Hospitals.

It was impossible to count the number of persons attending, but it is estimated that at least 1,250 people saw the Exhibition.

The lectures and demonstrations given by Miss Keating and the Assistant Medical Officer were much appreciated, as were also the continuous demonstrations given by the members of the staff and the voluntary helpers.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 418, and the total attendance 12,120, giving an average per session of 84.1, as compared with an average of 70.7 for 1934.

3,658 lb. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Eye Defects. The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 13.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. MacGillp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild, held eleven meetings during the year. The Sub-Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centrc.

Assisted Milk Supply. During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 108, at a cost of £122.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was five, all being lent free.

“Light” Clinic. A Clinic for the treatment of malnutrition, rickets, debility, etc., in infants and young children by means of Ultra Violet Light was established at the Infant Welfare Centrc in August, 1935, under the charge of Dr. Isabel Taylor.

The Lamp used is a Hanovia Alpine Standard (Mercury Vapour).

Up to the end of the year, 44 cases had received treatment and had made in all 398 attendances. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted, and in some of the eases great improvement.

Ante Natal Clinic. The Ante Natal Clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock until the 4th of September, when an extra session was commenced on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Isabel Taylor) now has charge of the Ante Natal Clinics.

Total number of new patients seen	...	245
Total number of attendees	...	910

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 498 visits to Ante Natal cases at home.

X-Ray Diagnosis. In connection with the Ante Natal Clinic X-Ray films were taken in 11 cases as an aid to diagnosis.

Post Natal Examinations. Post Natal consultations and examinations were made in 50 cases, who made 58 attendances during the year.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 6 cases at the ante-natal clinic, and 3 other obstetric cases during the year.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result.		
	Cured.	Died.	
Puerperal Sepsis	0 1
Obstructed Labour	4 0
Incomplete Abortion	12 0
Placenta Prævia	2 0
Other conditions	2 0
Eclampsia	2 1
	Total	22	2

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 78 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 739 (including 30 still births). The number of live births registered was 701.

Sixty-four births which occurred in the Borough have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General, and 21 from outside the Borongh have been added, making the net number of live births for the year 658.

The number of births notified by midwives was 689, and by parents and doctors 50.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 36—24 males and 12 females. Four males and one female were transferred to distriets out of Burton and three males and one female were transferred into this area, leaving a net total of 35 still births.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	582
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	2178
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	4894
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	17
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total	...	7671
			<hr/>	<hr/>

550 visits to cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	...	...	26
Number of mothers treated	...	...	35
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	126
Number of fillings	...	...	7
Number of other operations	...	...	12

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Shobnall	Vicetown	Uxbridge	Burton	Wimsthorpe & Wetmore	Wimsthorpe	Removed to Hospital.
Smallpox	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7	13	22	16	9	0
Diphtheria	...	110	1	9	79	14	6	1	0	2	1	3	2	0	104
Erysipelas	...	12	0	0	1	0	3	6	2	35	17	28	16	24	4
Scarlet Fever	...	182	0	32	123	13	12	2	0	31	0	0	0	22	9
Enteric Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infl. Pneumonia	...	14	0	0	2	1	7	3	1	1	2	4	0	3	1
Primary Pneumonia	...	42	3	7	5	5	9	10	3	2	4	5	6	5	12
Trench Fever...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia. Neonatorum	...	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	22	0	0	0	5	11	6	0	5	1	3	2	3	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	13	0	1	4	5	3	0	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Totals	...	413	12	49	214	44	60	28	6	68	52	46	70	42	42

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough, with the exception of the new cubicle block.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1935.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	78	19	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	136	17	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	214	36	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	33	23	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	10	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	39	43	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total	85	77	—	—

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH.	RAINFALL.						TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).					
	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.	
	Total inches.	Depth.	Date.		Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.		
JANUARY	0.81	0.17	25	11	39.7	54	1 & 2	27	28	13		
FEBRUARY	1.98	0.40	21	18	42.1	59	16	27	26	8		
MARCH	0.73	0.27	23	8	43.7	61	20	25	1	11		
APRIL	2.68	0.43	15	21	46.4	63	23	29	5	4		
MAY	0.45	0.17	19	6	49.5	75	6	28	17	3		
JUNE	3.18	0.56	25	20	58.4	85	23	37	1	0		
JULY	0.58	0.20	20	7	62.5	89	13	41	31	0		
AUGUST	1.31	0.59	26	6	62.4	85	20	36	28	0		
SEPTEMBER	3.53	1.38	24	21	55.8	70	12	37	26	0		
OCTOBER	3.20	0.46	9	21	48.6	63	15	27	21 & 26	3		
NOVEMBER	4.85	1.11	14	22	43.8	62	3	30	25	5		
DECEMBER	3.92	0.85	27	20	36.4	49	30 & 31	18	24	17		
YEAR—1935	27.22	1.38	24 Sept.	181	49.1	89	13 July	18	24 Dec.	64		

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